कीटनाशकों का उत्पादन

@423. **श्री राजूभाई० ए० परमार :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार कीटनाशकों का उत्पादन उनकी वर्षवार मांग के अनुरूप नहीं कर पा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कीटनाशकों के वर्षवार उत्पादन का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) कीटनाशकों का उत्पादन करने के लिए कंपनियों के पंजीकरण की प्रक्रिया में कदाचारों की शिकायतों पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चिन्ता मोहन): (क) से (ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में कीटनाशकों का उत्पादन और मांग निम्नलिखित है :—

वर्ष	लगभग कुल उत्पादन (मी० टन)	अनुमानित मांग (मी० टन)
1988–89	57,300	उपलब्ध नहीं
1989–90	61,000	60,450
1990–91	62,100	उपलब्ध नहीं

(घ) कीटनाशकों के लिए पंजीकरण कीटनाशक अधिनियम, 1968 के अंतर्गत कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा किया जाता है। उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार इस संबंध में कदाचार की कोई औपचारिक शिकायतें नहीं मिली है ।

@पूर्वतः तारांकित प्रश्न 343, 31 जुलाई, 1992 से स्थानांतरित।

SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR: Madam, I would like to know about the existing capacity of the insecticide industry and the additional capacity soujht to be raised under the Eighth. Five Year Plan. The Bhopal Gas Disaster hunderlined the need for developing safer insecticides and pesticides in the interest of safety of the workers, the people around the factories and the people in general. There has been a breakthrough in developing bio-control agents for pests management in agriculture as a part of integrated pests management operations by using antagonistic fungi etc. A pilot project has already been commissioned at Coimbatore and the technology. . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will request the Members to maintain order in the House. The hon. Member is putting a question. If they are not interested to listen to him, it is all right. But I am sure, the Min-'ster is interested to answer and I am also interested to know about it.

SHRI RA.TUBHAI A. PARMAR: A pilct project has already been commis-sioied at Coimbatore and the technology has been successfully tried in Tamil Nadu and Gujarat. T would like to know as to what steps are being taken by the Government to use such bio-control agents, for pests management to re-place the use of toxic chemicals under the Eighth Five Year Plan in the ensuing years. Countries like Japan, China and Russia have already done it.

SHRI CHINTA MOHAN: Madam, the production of insecticides is about 70,000 tonnes per annum. The estimated demand is about 1 lakh tonnes. In the coming five years, the production capacity is likely to go up from 1,25,000 tonnes and the demand is likely to go np from 1 lakh tonnes. At present, we ire exporting 3,000 tonnes to different countries, mostly African countries. We are importing certain important new insecticides, new inventions, into our country which is about 1,000 tonnes.

Coming to the bio-pesticides, as was mentioned, in Coimbatore this is a new * vention. The Science and Technology Department is looking after this work and the Government is very keen to promote it.

Another question he raised is about the leakage of Methyl Isocyanate gas at Bho-pal. I would like to inform him that the Government is taking all active steps to see that such accidents do not occur in future.

SHRI RAIUBWAI A. PARMAR: Madam, quite often, sub-standard and adulterated insecticides and pesticides reach the farmers as it recently happened in the case of Gujarat which damaged the whole crop of cotton, groundnut and pulses. Sometimes, the said insecticides were made available to farmers very late as it happened in the case of Himachal Pradesh last year which spoiled the apple crop on a large scale. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps are being taken to ensure that sub-standard and adulterattd insecticides are neither produced nor supplied to the consumers, and that they reach the farmers in time before the crops are infested with fungi and pests.

SHRI CHINTA MOHAN: In fact, the Ministry of Agriculture is looking after this work and the Department of Agriculture in different States is looking after this subject. We have not received any formal complaint. But I have received some complaints through the press, somewhere in Guntur in Andhra Pradesh, this adulteration of pesticides is going on. Immediately, I got in touch with the State Government and asked them to take immediate steps. The hon. Member also said something about Gujarat. This fact is not in my knowledge. We will immediately get in touch with the State Governments of Gujarat and we will take immediate and necessary steps.

SHRI MD. SALIM: Madam, through: yon, I want to ask a question. In the light of the on-going liberalisation process and the growing pendency in ths West to dum the hazardous industri the third-world countries, what p tive measures is the Government to take, particularly in the light o Bhopa4 Gas tragedy to protect the ii sts of the country so that those *h* dous industries are not being dui particularly this insecticide industi our country?

SHRI CHINTA MOHAN: Madar present due to the new 'Industrial P the insecticide industry is delicensed. seme of the hazardous chemicals, 23 chemicals, we have kept under co and thsre is a Committee in the De ment of Agriculture under the chain ship of Dr. Banerjee. He is looking all these things. If any specific < plaint you have got, that any out has come and applied for this bazar chemical we will try to take imme action against him.

SHRI JAGMOHAN: Is the Mk aware that the Food and Agricu Organisation has issued a code of duct for use and marketing of the I cides? Is this, code being followed by Government of India? If it is being lrwed, what, is the monitoring macfai at the disposal of the Governmem India?

SHRI CHINTA MOHAN: The rr taring is done by the Department Agriculture in different States. have a thorough machinery and the sistant Directors in the districts. looking after these things and the m toring mechanism is done by its var distnets.

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह लाठर : मैडम, हर र हम अपने खेतों में देखते है कि इन इंसेक्ि साइड्स का सब्जियों पर और फसल पर किया जाता है। मैंने अपने माली से कहा तीन चार दिन के बाद इस सब्जि को बाजार में ले जाना चाहिए क्योंकि डेंनजरस होती है, इनको धो कर ले जा चाहिए । माली ने जवाब दिया कि जो दव बाजार में मिल रही है उनसे कीड़े ही न मरते तो आदमी क्या मरेंगे . . . (व्यवधान इतना ग्रडलट्रेशन है । मैं यह सीरियस कह रहा हूं । इतना ग्रडलट्रेशन है कि

दवाइयां दुकानों पर मिलती है व बिलकुल ही इनइफेक्टिव दवाइयां है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या आपके पास कोई ऐसी मशीनरी, है, जो यह दवाइयां बिक रही है उनकी चैकिंग करने के लिए और अडलट्रेशन को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है? फार्मर को पैसा देना पड़ता है और वह अपनी फसल भी नहीं बचा पाता है। यह सीरियस और गम्भीर मामला है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या कोई कदम सरकार ने अडलट्रेशन को रोकने के लिए उठाया है और क्या इसके लिए कोई मशीनरी बनाई जा सकती है।

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री पी०वी० नरसिंह राव): अब इनके माली को चार दिन तक इंतजार करने की जरुरत नहीं है, उसी दिन ले जा सकता है।

उपसभापति : चाहे उसमें कीड़े भी हों।

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह लाठर: मैडम, यह सच्चाई है, उनका किसी पर कोई असर ही नहीं होगा है . . . (**व्यवधान**)।

SHRI CHINTA MOHAN: To check this adulteration there are different chemical laboratories in different States and they are examining this. These laboratory are jest like forensic laboratories. To check this adulteration there are some different laboratories in different States. They are doing it. We have not received any specific complaint. If the hon. Member has got any specific complaint, we will immediately check it and see that the factories keep it properly.

श्री राधाकिशन मालवीय : माननीय उपसभापति महोदया, यह क्वेश्चन अपने आप में बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है। दवाओं के अभाव में किसानों की फसल सब नष्ट हो जाती है। मध्य प्रदेश में अक्सर सोयाबीन की फसल जब वह फल और फूल रही होती है तो क्या दवा नहीं मिलती है और पूरी फसल नष्ट हो जाती है। इसी प्रकार से चने, मटर और सब्जियों की हालत भी होती है। अक्सर ये बीमारियां दलहन और तिलहन जिनसे दालें बनती है तथा तेल, आयल निकलता है उन फसलों के ऊपर कीड़े बहुत अधिक लगते हैं और किसानों को दवा सही ढंग से उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाती है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आवश्यक के अनुसार वे कीटनाशक दवाओं की पूर्ति करेंगे।

SHRI CHINTA MOHAN: We have not heard of any shortages of pesticides anywhere, but this is being done by the coperatives like IFFCO adn KRIBHCO.

श्री राधाकिशन मालवीय : कोआपरेटिव में दवा मिलती ही नहीं है।

SHRI CHINTA MOHAN: Recently they have taken up this, Madam, and if any specific complaint he has got, I request him to give it and I will definitely pursue the matter.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There should be a specific complaint for the Mantriji.

श्री सोमपाल : माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि विकसित देशों में दो-तीन दर्जन ऐसे कीटनाशक है, हानिकारक होने के कारण जिनके ऊपर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया है। इनके कारण बहुत से उपयोगी कीड़े, जीवाणु, जैव पदार्थ नष्ट होते हैं।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sea waves as new source of energy

*424. DR. NAUNIHAL SINGH:
SHRI SOM PAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be plea-ed to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to press reports that sea waves have been identified as a new source of energy;

(b) if so, whether the commercial feasibility of drawing upon this source of energy has been studied;